

Treatment pond's safety questioned

By David Hampshire

Deseret News correspondent

HEBER CITY — The Utah Bureau of Public Drinking Water Supplies has been asked for an opinion on whether a wastewater treatment storage pond poses any threat to the city's major source of culinary water.

Bureau Director Gayle Smith said his agency and the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey are cooperating in an attempt to determine whether a storage pond for animal wastes would further contaminate Broadhead Spring, the source of about two-thirds of Heber City's drinking water.

The pond, part of a \$500,000 improvement project on a dairy farm east of the city, was approved May 29 by the Utah Bureau of Water Pollution Control, apparently without the knowledge of local officials. When Heber Water Superintendent Floyd Webb learned of the project in mid-July, he ordered a halt to the construction.

However, neither the city nor the Bureau of Public Drinking Water Supplies has any apparent authority to prevent the construction of the pond, even though it lies 600 feet from the spring. State regulations require that sources of culinary water be protected from concentrated sources of pollution, but those regulations did not exist when Heber City purchased the rights to the spring in 1941, and are not retroactive.

According to Smith, the city must take the initiative to protect its own water source, either by purchasing the surrounding land or signing a legally binding land-use agreement. At this point, the only legal document protecting the spring is the 1941 purchase

agreement, in which the owner of the adjacent dairy farm agreed not to accumulate manure on his property.

Smith said the spring already is showing consistent levels of contamination, although at present it does not threaten human health.

"If it gets approximately three times the level it is now, simple chlorination would not handle it," he said.

Employees of the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey have been conducting tests on the site since July 30. But, as Smith points out, even they will not be able to predict with absolute confidence whether the new pond will raise or lower current levels of pollution.

"Things might, in fact, be bettered by that (pond), but we don't know," Smith said. "I wish I had 20-20 vision underground."

Smith said that if the pond does eventually lead to further pollution of the spring, the state could take legal action. But by then it would be too late.

"Once the aquifer is contaminated, it may never clean itself up again," he said.

"I just wish the city and the farmer had gotten together early in the planning stages . . . they could have worked those things out ahead of time."

The farm is owned by the family of George Holmes, a former member of the Wasatch County Commission. When the city objected to the plans for the pond, the family agreed to suspend construction. But George Holmes Jr. said construction of the pond has since been completed.

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September 2, 1981

Honorable Commissioners,

The State Health Code [26-24-16 (2)] gives local health department the option of being funded through the general fund, or through a separate ceiling exempt tax, which cannot exceed two mills, or in part by each. It also indicates that local funds from either tax source must be appropriated by the local governing authority participating in the local health department.

It is the feeling of the Wasatch County Board of Health that a special tax levy of 2 mills be implemented to operate and maintain the health department.

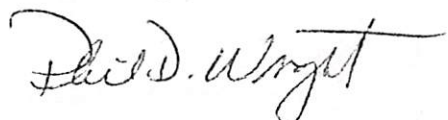
For the year ending December 31, 1981, we have budgeted \$76,047.00 for the operation and maintenance of the health department. It is our understanding that two mills will generate approximately \$80,000. This would be enough to operate the health department at its present level and as the county grows and the tax base increases it would allow for future health department growth. This would also make available to the general fund the \$76,000 that was allocated to the health department. (Unless the general mill levy was dropped by the two mills given to the health department). 58000

Section [26-24-4] states that "The governing body of each county shall create and maintain a local health department." It also indicates in section [26-24-3 (2)] the public health services that must be provided.

Enclosed in appendix A are the public health programs that we have to provide by law, which includes but is not limited to: public health administration and support services, maternal and child health, communicable disease control, surveillance, and epidemiology, food protection, solid waste management, wastewater management, and safe drinking water management.

We are aware of the concern that citizens of this county have about any increase in taxes. We do feel however, that in order for us to meet the mandates from the legislature to provide the basic public health services that they require, but moreover, to provide services that the communities and the people served by the health department deem necessary, this proposal should be seriously considered.

Thank You,



Phil D. Wright, R.S.
Health Officer

The Other Mother

"An Epic of woman. Not in all ages has there been one like it. Fuller of romance than works of fiction are the lives of the Mormon women, so strange and thrilling is their story, so rare in its elements of experience—that neither history nor fable afford so perfect an example.

“Women with new types of character, antique rather than modern . . . women with their eyes open, and the prophecy of their work and mission in their own utterances, who have dared to enter upon the path of religious empire founding with as much divine enthusiasm as had the apostles who founded Christendom. Such are the Mormon women—religious empire founders, in faith and fact. Never before did women rise to the conception of so supreme a mission in her own person and life. . . . They had been educated by the Hebrew Bible, and their minds cast by its influence. . . .”

Our hearts are filled with sincere appreciation for these pioneer mothers. Our Mothers. In many of the pioneer homes there was more than one mother and to their courage, friendliness, loyalty, and virtue, we dedicate this chapter:

One day while talking to my neighbor, Mrs. Jennie Cowan Iverson, she spoke in an affectionate way of her "other mother." I questioned her on the early pioneer home of more than one mother and found by answers that a true love existed in her home, which had more than one mother. Following is her story:

My father, William Cowan, emigrated to America in 1851, with his father's family. On reaching St. Louis, they found their money was about gone, so they lived there for two years, preparing for their journey to Utah. Here he met his future wife, Mary Brown. They crossed the plains in the same company, and at the end of the journey they were married, settling in the Eighth Ward. One evening they attended a dance in the old meeting house, where they were introduced to Jane Stoner, a charming English girl. A friendship developed between these people that was to last a life time, for on March 30, 1867, Jane became the second wife of Mr. Cowan. All parties concerned knew they were breaking no law, for at that time there was no law in the United States against plural marriage. Mr. Cowan took the new wife to the family home where she was received as a real member of the group. Being a splendid seamstress, she sewed for the entire family. The night before I was born she stayed up part of the night to make a new suit for one of my half-brothers.

Soon Mr. Cowan built an addition to the home in which the new mother raised her family. The first wife, although the mother of five children, took care of the second wife at the time of the birth of her eight children. The children loved both mothers. Perhaps the real devotion of these mothers was shown at the time of illness in the family. At one time my mother's two children, Minnie and Albert, were taken ill with diphtheria. Our other mother came into our house, where she nursed and fought for the lives of these children until death came, then she helped prepare the bodies for burial.

After my other mother's children had married, she lived with her daughter Agnes Romel. But when she was ill, her first wish was, "Call

Arguments = 2- Sep/1981

1. How much can we depend on Revenue sharing funds?
2. How long - - -
3. Wash State Funding Contracts are beginning to diminish (already 1980 to 1981 \downarrow 25%)
4. We should be self-sustaining.
5. We are mandated by State law to provide minimum services as listed on p. Appendix A.
6. As the Co grows there will be more demand on the health services -
7. Consultation = Mr Call - have his support -
8. Harry McMillan says yes -
- 9.

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September 23, 1981

Mr. Po Chang
The Homestead
700 North Homestead Drive
Midway, Utah

Dear Mr. Chang,

This letter is a follow-up of the inspection of your restaurant on September 22, 1981. The inspection revealed that there were numerous violations of the Food Service Code.

As you might recall the board of health held a hearing concerning your establishment in April of 1980. At that time it was indicated that you were fully committed to upgrade the facility in all areas. It was also pointed out that there were a number of construction items that needed attention but with improved cleaning procedures and sanitation we could tolerate some of the construction deficiencies for a period of time. As this last inspection took place, it is apparent that the sanitation level has again fallen below an acceptable level where immediate corrective action is warranted. If conditions do not improve immediately and are not maintained at an acceptable level, further regulatory action such as filing a complaint in the courts may be necessary.

We do want to cooperate with you but as a health department we have the responsibility to protect the public health.

Enclosed is a narrative report of the inspection made on 9/22/81. We hope that it will help you in making the much needed corrections.

Thank You,

Phil D. Wright, R.S.

Encl.

PDW:nd

Water tank a marvel in concrete

PROVO CANYON — The first Utah construction of a thin-shelled concrete sphere to store water has been successfully applied at the Canyon Meadows residential development in Provo Canyon.

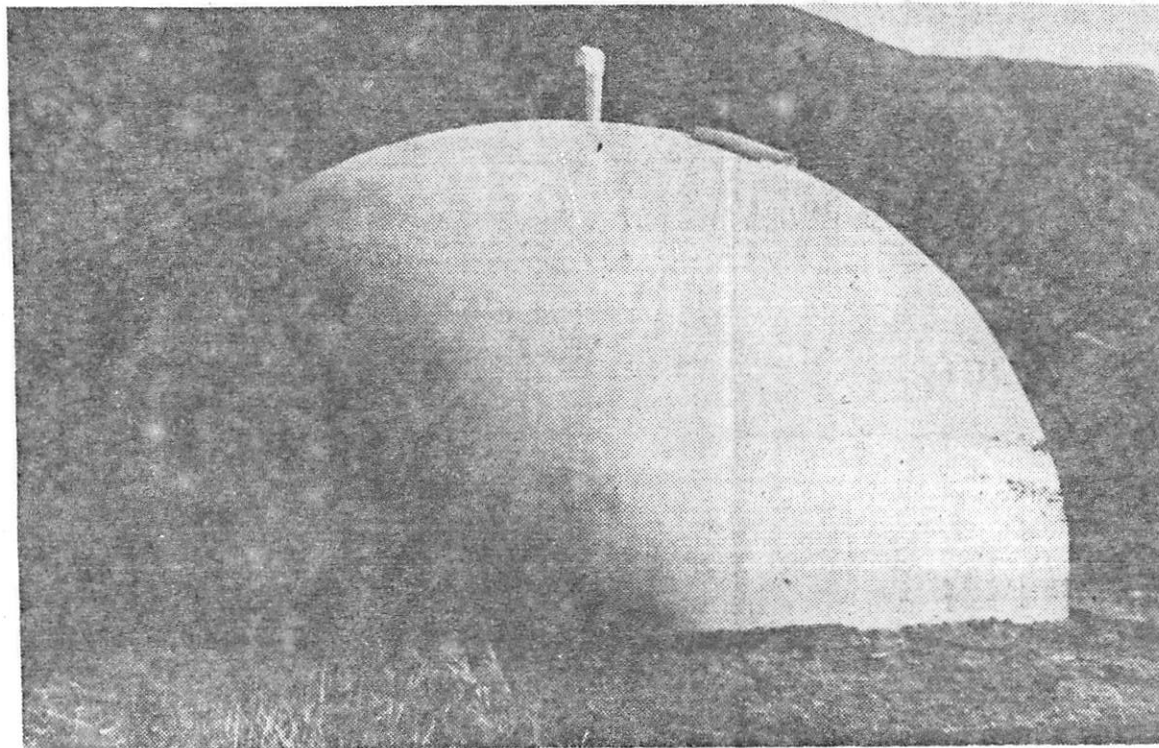
The novel design is the brainchild of Arnold Wilson, professor of civil engineering at Brigham Young University, and David South of Idaho Falls, who developed the method of fabricating a concrete shell on the inside of a balloon.

During the past eight years some 50 concrete domes have been built by South's Inc. using this method, for commercial applications in the Western States and Canada. The Provo Canyon structure, however, is the first concrete monolith made as a sphere.

Although spherical tanks of steel have long been made in the U.S., few have been made of concrete before because of the high cost of building the forms on which to place them, Wilson said. This problem has now been overcome by use of the Wilson-South method.

Resembling a giant egg partly buried in the ground, the new thin-shelled tank provides a number of advantages, according to Betsy Allen and Paul Simmons of the Canyon Meadows project. In the first place, its shape furnishes a capacity of 150,000 gallons with much less material than the conventional barrel shape, and this has worked out to a 20 percent saving in cost.

Other benefits are speed of construction — less than four weeks in this case — and the added



Thin-shelled concrete sphere holds water for a development in Provo Canyon.

insulation value of the layer of urethane foam that is used.

Engineer for the Provo Canyon innovation is David M. Ackley of Gottfredson, Jueschke & Associates in Provo. Its site is at the upper east corner of the 300-acre Canyon Meadows area located on the north side of Provo River between Deer Creek Reservoir and the Sundance access road.

The first step in building the tank was to place a two-piece bag of plastic-coated fabric in a 12-foot-deep saucer excavation and inflate it to a ball 30 feet in diameter. Spraying equipment was introduced through an air-lock, and two inches of urethane foam was applied to the inside of the balloon.

When this was rigid, a grid of reinforcing steel was attached and a six-inch layer of concrete was sprayed on the inside of the urethane shell. Afterward, the exposed portion of the outside balloon was removed and the above-ground exterior was painted a pale green to fit in with the surrounding mountain oak and aspen trees. The tank was then ready for filling and testing.

Cost of the completed tank was approximately \$40,000, compared with the estimated \$50,000 cost of a conventional-design tank of the same capacity, Wilson said.

D WARD SACRAMENT MEETING April 28, 1985

- siding: Bishop Kenneth Horner
- ucting: Richard Murdock
- g Song: Page 196 "We Thank Thee
O God For A Prophet"
- ocation: Debbie George Mair
- t Song: Page 201 "There Is A Green
Hill"
- Service: Aaronic Priesthood
- Number: Charlene George
Polonaise In C Sharp Minor
By Chopin
- Speaker: David George
- Speaker: Nalani George
- Speaker: Daniel George
- Number: Benjamin, Shawn, & Michael
Accomp. by Nalani
"I Hope They Call Me On A
Mission"
- Speaker: Charlene George
- Speaker: Donald George
- Number: David George / Accomp. By
Charlene George
Sonata in F
- Remarks: Bishop Kenneth Horner
- sionary: Elder Donald P. George
- ng Song: Page 75 "It May Not Be
On The Mountain Height"
- diction: Cliff Mair

Recreational Vehicle Park Regulations

21 Sep 1981 ?

Water requirements (not including fire protection or outside watering)

Source 100 gallons per day per vehicle

Storage 50 gallons per space

Waste water

must be disposed of in a public sewer system or in a wastewater disposal system meeting waste disposal regulations.

sewer service must be made available to independent recreational vehicles.

a sanitary dump station must be provided for self contained vehicles

Service building

parks that accept dependent vehicles must have a service building

1) located not less than 15 feet or more than 500 feet from any of the living spaces served

2) must have 1 watercloset per 50 males
1 " " 25 females
1 urinal " 50 males
1 lavitory " 50 males
1 " " 50 females

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MEMO

TO: Wasatch County Commission and Planning Commission

FROM: Wasatch County Health Department

RE: Boat Camps at Deer Creek Reservoir

The Wasatch County Board of Health met on October 26, 1981. One of the items of discussion was the boat camps that are located around Deer Creek Reservoir and the health requirements that must be met by these camps. The board determined that the camps must meet the minimum standards as outlined in the "Recreational Vehicle Park Sanitation Regulations". Two of the major concerns are the water supply and the waste water disposal which we have outlined below that must be addressed to meet the requirements of these regulations.

Water Supply

There must be a source capacity of 100 gallons per day per vehicle space and a storage volume of 50 gallons per vehicle space per day. These requirements do not include water for outside use and fire protection. The system must meet the requirements of the Utah State rules and regulations relating to drinking water requirements.

Waste Water

Waste water is to be discharged into a public water system or into a system meeting the requirements of the Utah State Code of Waste Disposal Regulations. Design is based on not less than 125 gallons per day per recreational vehicle space. If a sewer is not provided a sanitary dump station of approved design for waste water originating in any recreational vehicle must be provided. The design shall be based on not less than 50 gallons per day per "self contained" trailer space.

Any camp that accepts patrons with dependent vehicles, tent, etc., must have a service building equipped with restrooms. The health code requires one water closet per 50 males and one water closet per 25 females. It requires one urinal per 50 males and one lavatory per 50 males and one per 50 females.

As a board of health, we feel that with these health requirements as well as additional requirements that the planning commission and state park requires, the possibility of health hazards would be greatly reduced.

26 Oct 1981

STREET NO.		CITY		STATE		ZIP CODE		DATE	
7 EMPLOYEE'S NAME (Please Print)		EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE		SOC. SEC. NO.					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other arrangement of benefits for individuals or group		<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage of medical care expenses provided by an employer, a union welfare plan, any federal, state, provincial or other governmental program		<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Shield		<input type="checkbox"/> Group health insurance of any kind including Blue Cross and Blue Shield		<input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, check box below which applies and complete 6a.	
6 IS PATIENT ALSO COVERED FOR ANY OTHER INSURANCE BENEFITS AS LISTED BELOW, EITHER AS AN EMPLOYEE OR DEPENDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		6a GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS OF OTHER COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION PROVIDING INSURANCE:		NAME		ADDRESS		OTHER INSURANCE OR BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD GROUP NO.(S)	
5 IF MARRIED, IS YOUR WIFE HUSBAND EMPLOYED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		NAME		EMPLOYER		ADDRESS		5a IF CLAIM IS FOR A DEPENDENT CHILD, IS THIS CHILD EMPLOYED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	